# Mind-Body Modalities for Healthcare Workers in the COVID-19 Pandemic

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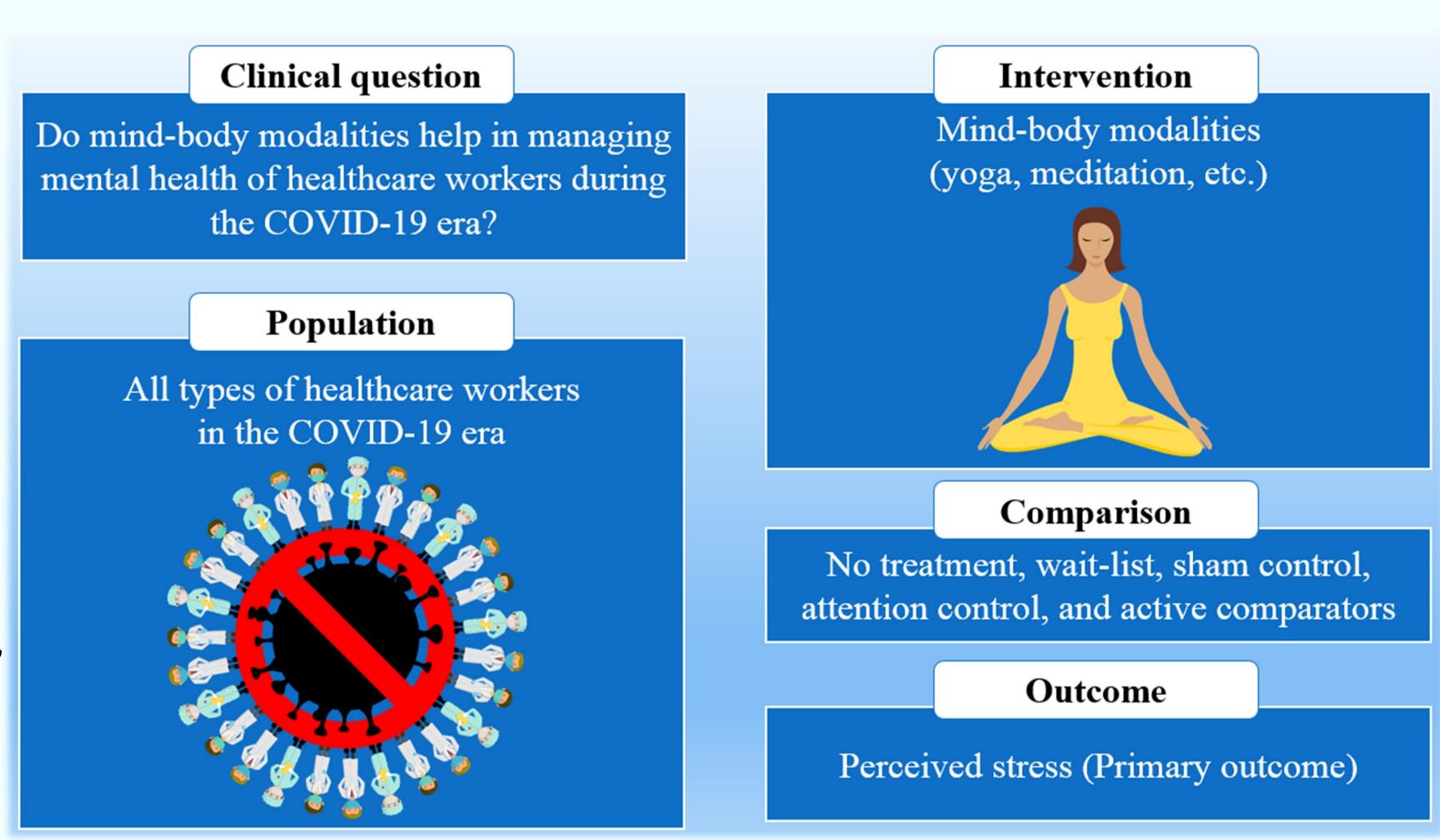


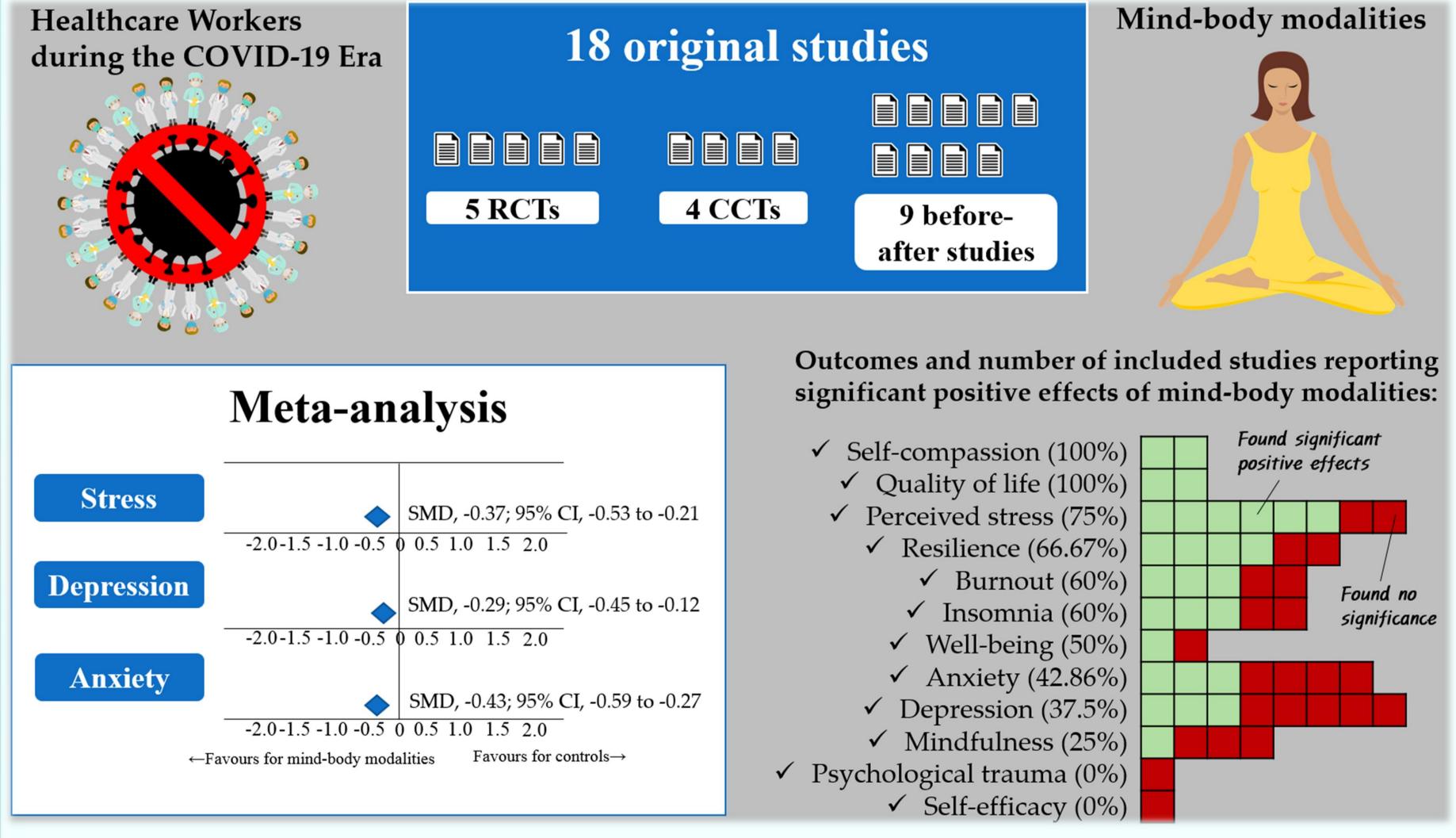
### [Introduction/Objectives]

- •Healthcare workers (HCWs) have suffered physical and psychological threats since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- •Mind-body modalities can reduce the long-term adverse health effects associated with COVID-specific chronic stress.
- •This systematic review aims to investigate the role of mind-body modalities in managing the mental health of HCWs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### [Methods]

- •A comprehensive search was conducted using six electronic databases (Medline, EMBASE, CENTRAL, CINAHL, AMED, and PsycARTICLES).
- •Given the urgency of COVID-19, we included all types of original prospective intervention studies of mind-body modalities for HCWs, including randomized controlled trials (RCTs), non-randomized controlled clinical trials (CCTs), and before-after studies, from 2019 to September 2021.





## [Results]

- •A total of 18 clinical studies, including <u>five</u> **RCTs**, were included in this review.
- •Meta-analysis showed that mind-body modalities significantly improved the perceived stress of HCWs (SMD, -0.37; 95% CI, -0.53 to -0.21).
- •Some mind-body modalities had significant positive effects on psychological trauma, burnout, insomnia, anxiety, depression, self-compassion, mindfulness, quality of life, resilience, and well-being, but not psychological trauma and self-efficacy of HCWs.

## [Conclusion]

- •This review provides data supporting the potential of some mind-body modalities to improve the mental health including perceived stress of HCWs during COVID-19.
- •However, owing to poor methodological quality and heterogeneity of interventions and outcomes of the included studies, further high-quality clinical trials are needed on this topic in the future.

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